The New York Prohibitionists. have nominated Prof. Kline of Penn Yan for Governor and have come out strongly against the army canteen. They aver that it offers temptation for soldiers to drink, making them barkeepers and beer sellers, and that it is detrimental to health and efficiency. The immediate prohibition of all canteens is demanded by the Prohibitionists.

The German-Americans

are to collect money to present a battl ship to Uncle Sam. If the latter were in need of money we would call it patriotic, but that not being the case, we do not see any patriotism in any such move. Perhaps the movers want to assure the Anglo-Americans, who constantly find fault with Germany, that they are a different sort of Germans than the European Ger-

The German-Americans, we mean those who do not fawn, are paying their share of the war taxes in the thirty millions of additional tax on beer. That money will buy a sufficient number of battleships, and others will and can join in furnishing it.

The Porto Rico Campaign ...

The expedition to Porto Rico seems to have been more wisely managed in its preliminaries than was that against Santiago. We have learned from experience.

Its task is a less difficult one, so far as can be judged in advance, than that of Shafter, and, with a stronger force to operate with, it will probably cost far less in killed and wounded.

We shall employ 30,000 men at the least. Many of them are vet erans now, where all were "green" before.

We shall have from the first a much stronger artillery force, and that is one of the utmost importance. A part at least of our army will be better armed, and equipped with smokeless powder, so that they need not make conspicuous targets of themselves every time

Spain Reaps the Whirlwind.

If the sins of the Spaniards were not so many and black it would b in the American heart to pity a brave general like Toral. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to the Surrender Commissioners. Then he spoke of the wholesale killing and wounding of his officers and the irresistible strength of the Americans. But his real trouble disclosed isself when he waved his hands towards Santiago and cried bitterly: "And, besides, I have secret

troubles there."

That meant conspiracy and treachery in the city, a threatening insurrection

Who is loyal to Spain? She has no colony that does not welcome an invader as a friend and deliverer. Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico-everywhere the people rejoicingly rise to become the allies of Spain's enemy. Nothing that can happen to them is so dreadful in the prospect as continuance of Spanish robbery and truelty.

Spain is reaping as she has sown.

"Temperance" Card Writers Warned,

The Anti-Saloon League leaders of Columbus, Ohio, have had quite a warm time lately, and have learned some things they needed to know. On July some cases came up in the police cour against several saloon keepers for keep g open on Sunday. The counsel fo the defense moved that the prosecution be compelled to give security for the costs in each case. He claimed that the cases had been brought for private gain by the agent of the League, who was paid a salary for bringing them.

The prosecuting attorney then took a hand in the argument, and at its close had something to say about the League methods. He called the attention of the court to the fact that while the case had been pending certain persons had published cards in the newspapers cast ing aspersions on the integrity of the He warned them that if it hap pened again he would take steps to prosecute them for contempt of court. It seems about time that the cranks should be taught a little decenry.

We copy the above, because the Antı Saloon League of the District of Columbia outdoes in impudence and arrogance those Western fanatics. And yet nobody seems to have any idea of opposing it!

The two Morse bills which we killed last year through Senator Hill, were the work of the Anti-Saloon League. But nobody in the District thanked us for our interference, and so we came to the conclusion that our assistance was United States Brewers' Association ignored the work of Hill com pletely, and, worse than that, given the credit for his work, done on the Fourth of March at 3 o'clock in the morning, to Mr. Butter that Association. We shall not army. This is the main thing. interfere any more between the Anti-Saloon League and our Dis * trict people, except we are asked to do so and receive credit for our work. We soon will see the result. Next winter may bring it about.

Americans do not need to go abroad for it is men who can shoot straight, with anything from a revisit to Washington without a visit to Gerstenberg's is time lost.

Americans do not need to go abroad for it is men who can shoot abroad for it is men who can shoot smallest details of his business, and thus assures satisfaction to his patrons. A visit to Washington without a visit to Gerstenberg's is time lost.

Americans do not need to go smallest details of his business, and thus assures satisfaction to his patrons. A visit to Washington without a visit to Gerstenberg's is time lost.

Occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 25th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D.

Soan Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, with the Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau, Park, Garrett County, Md.

Occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 25th to September 30th.

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Attacks on Germany continue. The British press, tull turbed the House of Commons is of lying articles, wants this coun- that the excellent gunnery of Adtry and Germany to be on bad miral Dewey was due to the alterms. Its chief reason is a good | leged fact that "most of the gundeal of commercial jealousy, be- ners were Englishmen decoyed cause the German merchants grad- from the British Chinese squadron ually are ousting the English from | by promises of a hundred pounds the world's markets. The Anglo-

hates the Germans. is gradually becoming worse from ers? There were no English ves day to day, recently sent a reporter | sels handy to our fleet at Santiago, to some rich German Americans so that credit for the splendid gunin New York to ask their opinion as to what, in case of war with Germany, they would do, whether they would fight for or against this country, etc.

Had the Journal sent its reporter to us with the same question we would politely have shown him the door, and, if he did not want to leave, would have kicked him down stairs. For in our eyes it is a deadly insult to ask a man whether he is, or will become, a miserable perjurer and traitor. Those New York German-Americans were cowards to assure the no pride nor manhood.

But all this will not prevent us from defending the land of our birth as a German-American against English, Irish and Know-Nothing scribblers, when we know they lie and misrepresent. Even if we were not born in Germany, like our native born German-American children, we would look with love and frequently with admiration on the most powerful and enlightened nation in Europe, that has always been on friendly terms with the United States,

No German ship, trying to break the blockade and assist the Spaniards, has as yet been captured by our cruisers. Germany has respected the blockade, but British, French and other foreign vessels have frequently been captured in such a pursuit, and newspaper scribblers have made but little noise about it. Should, however, a German ship have done like other ships, there would have been a howling from Dan to Bersheba.

The Cubans at Santiago.

We can readily understand that the Cuban forces in the neighborhood of Santiago are a source of embarrassment to General Shafter. Their natural feeling that what is lost to Spain belongs first to Cuba, and the fierce hatred, the lust for bloody vengeance, which years of cruel suffering at Spanish hands have kindled in their bosoms, make it difficult for the American commander to follow the precedents of civilized warfare, and to re-establish order in the conquered territory, with the least possible delay.

Much should be forgiven the Cubans and much conceded to them. They have fought long and endured much in the service of the republic which they hope to establish. Their flag has been tor three years their symbol of liberty and hope in the midst of imprisonment and death. They are right in urging that where the Stars and Stripes fly it should wave, and, so far as it shall be possible without going beyond the directions of Congress which refused to recognize the Cuban republic, the United States officers should yield to this natural desire.

We think that if the military authorities of the United States will keep these facts well in mind they will have no inclination to do the Cuban patriots less than jus-

Santiago's Harbor Defenses.

When Hobson blew up the mines in Santiago harbor on last Sunday he found them to be clumsy, insignificant and easily destroyed.

When Schley inspected the forts and batteries he found them teeble and incapable of much war work of modern kinds. Some of the guns were unprotected even by earthworks. Morro Castle was formidable only in appearance. There was "not a gun mounted within or on its crumbling walls.'

In brief, it is discovered now that there were no defenses-either forts or mines-that could have prevented Schley from entering the harbor at the beginning, destroying Cervera there and capturing everything that the army on shore has had to capture at so great a cost of life.

Schley was of this opinion from the first He wanted to "go ondamn the torpedoes," but was restrained by "orders from Washnot wanted, especially after the ington." Now his minute examination of the defenses confirms his at their convention at Buffalo had | former judgment that without any army at all he could have taken Santiago, probably without the loss of a single ship.

The mistake has been a costly one in men and money. But we worth, the Republican Attorney of have Santiago, its fleet and its

preposterous yarn which has dis- Internal Revenue Decisions. monthly." Here is richness! Were American Know-Nothing press | Paul Jones's and Decatur's and copies those articles because it Perry's gunners Englishmen too? Were Gen. Jackson's dead-shot The New York Journal, which riflemen at New Orleans Britishnery that destroyed Cervera's ships will hardly be denied to our "men behind the guns."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Peter Schwab,

a prominent citizen and brewer of Hamilton, Ohio, is a guest of the Ebbitt. Mr. Schwab is a close personal friend of ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, and they are also tellow townsmen and fellow Demo crats. The ex-Governor was also in Washington yesterday, but remained only a few hours.

"Crops are magnificent, money tolerably plentiful, and politics rather stagnant out our way," said Mr. Schwab. "The Republicans are playing Fournal that they would not go in their usual luck. They would have against this country. They had been badly routed in Ohio this year, but for the war. In my section the Democrats are still loyal to free silver; in fact, I think they are stronger for it than ever. Mr. Brenner will be renominated for Congress in the Dayton district, and will be re-elected, as the district

is Democratic without a doubt." Mr. Schwab emigrated to Ohio in 1850, and is as thorough an American as can be found. He is inclined to think with many German Americans that young Kaiser William is a trifle too cocky, and that he should be given to inderstand that neither his navy nor his army would allowed to hang out the slightest bluff against the United States. If ever he thinks that Uncle Sam can be ntimidated by wartalk, he is, according to Mr. Schwab, making the mistake of his life - Washington Post, Tuesday.

Buffalo Visitors.

Quartermaster Sergeant William Fisher, son of our old friend Mr. Fisher, maltster, of Buffalo, paid a visit at our office this week, Young Mr. Fisher is a polite and accomplished young man, and belongs to Company M. of the 65th New York Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Alger, Va. He was accompanied by Corporal John W. Graves, of the same regiment. Judging from appearances both young men seemed to like soldier life very well, although they had not quite forgotten their friends at home, Sergeant Fisher, especially, delighting in speaking of them. We wish them good luck in their new career.

John R. Alley, month, was a widely known and highly respected citizen, and prominent brewer. Sprung from a family of brewers in Dublin, Ireland, he took great interest in his calling, and was at the front in every movement for its improvement, foremost in its defense and liberal in support of its defenders, Although 76 years of age he remained in the harness until the end. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter, who in their bereavement.

Uncle Sam's Big Retail Business,

If a retail liquor dealer was possessed of unlimited cash, free rent, taxes and help, no license or bad debts, and a monopoly of the trade in his immediate neighborhood, what percentage of profit do you think he would make out of his business? If you do not know, perhaps the following figures of your Uncle Samuel's, in connection with the soldiers' homes, may give you a line, though it does seem that with the above named favorable conditions an average profit of about 50 per cent. is remarkably

At the Central Home in Davton, Ohio, the sales in the beer hall for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to \$88,-046.65, or a per capita expenditure of \$17.78. The beer hall expenses amounted to \$46,173.88, leaving a profit of only \$42,742.77.

At the Northwestern Home in Milwaukee, the beer hall sales amounted to \$35,990, or a per capita expenditure of \$15.40 for the year. The expenses of the beer hall were \$18,571.75, leaving a

profit of \$17,411 25. At the Eastern Home, in Togus, Maine, the beer hall sales were \$34,156.08. representing a per capita expenditure of \$17.31; the expenses were \$12,076.21, leaving a profit of \$22,079 87, which goes to show how much more profit there is in the liquor business where prohibition

is alleged to be in force At the Southern Home, at Hampton, Va., the beer hall sales were \$42,158.75, representing a per capita expenditure of \$11.37; while the beer hall expenses were \$16,023 67, leaving a profit of \$26,135.08.

At the Western Home, in Leaven. worth, Kansas, the beer hall sales amounted to \$22,907.75, averaging \$9.15 to each man; and the beer hall expenses were \$11,168 og, leaving a profit of

In the Pacific Home in California, the beer hall sales were \$9,995 to, or \$5.56 for each inmate; tee expenses were \$5,224.20, and the profit \$4,770.90. Collating these figures and others

published with them, it is found that the average amount spent by each veteran soldier at the canteens is \$10.32, The total profit derived by Uncle Sam, acting as a retail liquor dealer, is \$124,-916.59 a year.

Gerstenberg's Restaurant at No. 1343 E street N. W., is one of the points of interest of Washington. Well managed, centrally located, close to theatres and public buildings, with a restaurant stocked with the choicest viands of domestic and foreign production, and a table service unexcelled anywhere, it is patronized by the best class of citizens and strangers visiting the city. Mr. Gerstenberg himself is a IF THERE is anything that restaurateur of many years' experience,

INFORMATION FOR BREWERS AND OTHERS.

TAX ON BOITLED BEER. "Commissioner Scott has just made a iling that bottled beer must also be

taxed and stamped. It was first thought

that pottled beer was exempt, and many

cases were sent out unstamped. In answer to many inquiries and to correct a wrong impression made by the above item, which we copy from the Trade Advocate, of Denver, and which has appeared in many other papers, we would say that bottled beer does not require to be stamped. No other tax is required for its sale than the barrel tax of \$2, which is paid primarily by the

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKY LIABLE TO STAMP

Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is, by being adver-tised as a cure for consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, etc., rendered liable to a stamp tax as a medicinal article under the provisions of Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898.

Mr. Valentine Fleckenstin, Collector Twenty-eighth District,

Rochester, N. Y

The Duffy Malt Whisky Company, of your city, uncer date of the 23d instant, have submitted to this office a sample of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky with the accompanying advertisements and asked if the same is liable to a stamp tax under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that the article in question, although, it is believed, containing nothing but distilled spirits, is, nevertheless, by the manner in which it is presented to the public, by being advertised as a cure for consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, etc., placed in the category of medicinal articles by the manufacturers thereof, and is liable to a stamp tax under the provisions of Schedile B, act of June 13, 1898. You will please advise them further that the engraved promissory note for 1 cent, which is placed over the cork of said bottle, is liable to a stamp tax of 2 cents for each note issued.

TAXABILITY OF WINES UNDER SCHEDULE B, ACT OF JUNE 13, 1898

Mr. C. H. Treat, Collector Second District, New York, N. Y

Tysen & Totten, 24 Dey street, New ork City, have written to this office, under date of June 25, stating that they have large bins in their cellars, and i is their custom to have on hand thousands of bottles of wine, which are kept for age. They also state that these are not ready for sale, as they are simply corked and have no caps or labels, which caps and labels are to be affixed when sold and ready to be delivered. They further state that they do not bottle these wines themselves. The wines are sent to a regular bottler, and he is paid for bottling. They ask that when they bottle wines in this way, without caps or labels, to be placed in bins, if it is necessary for them to stamp them at the time or if they can wait until capped and

labeled for sale. They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that this office rules in such a case that when the wine have the sympathy of a host of friends has been bottled it will be regarded as having been bottled for sale, and the stamps must be affixed to such bottles at the time of bottling, no matter how long afterwards they may be kept for aging purposes.

SALE OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS

To all collectors of internal revenue: In view of the large number of stamps hat have been placed in the hands of ollectors, the continued complaints of nsufficient supply received from taxpayers indicate that such stamps are eing bought up for speculative purposes in some instances, and in other that there has been a superab undance of precaution to secure an ample supply Collectors should exercise great care n selling adhesive stamps to make sure that a fair distribution of the stamps

needed by the taxpayers is not prevented by either of the causes above it dicated. In no case should the purchasers be permitted to take more than a week's supply, and where the purchaser is located near the collector's office only a supply sufficient for two or three days

should be sold Complaints reach this office that in some instances collectors and deputies have refused to sell less than an entire sheet of adhesive stamps to a purchaser. This practice must be discontinued, as taxpaying purchasers must be supplied

with what they need. Inquiries are received in regard to agencies for the sale of these stamps by postmasters, banks, etc. In all such cases they have been referred to the collectors of their respective districts, who should advise them that they can procure the stamps at a discount of I per cent. of the face value on each

purchase amounting to \$100 or more-The only arrangements that will be made for the sale of adhesive stamps are those above indicated, namely, the sale in quantites of \$100 worth or more to parties willing to take them on the terms fixed by the law for resale to taxpayers, and sale directly to taxpayers by the several collectors and their stamp deputies.

Deer Park Hotel-Deer Park, Md.

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level, and removed from all annoyances. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos. On main line of Balcimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and cottages, Every modern convenience. Electric Lights, Turkish Baths, two large Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives. Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Delightful cottages (furnished for housekeeping it desired) ready for Won't Pay Tax

The members of the New York City Brewers' Exchange and Board of Trade have decided that the war tax of \$1 per barrel on beer must be paid by the consumer. They have also refused, inally, to treat with the Liquor Dealers Association as a body. Each brewer will, it is decided, deal with his customers direct, and under no circumstances will a brewer pay one penny of the \$1

These decisions were made by the special committee appointed by the Brewers' Exchange to meet the special committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who pleaded for a reduction of the price of a barrel of beer. The Brewers' Exchange have declined to send out additional notices to customers, but will abide by their statements in a circular issued when Congress voted the

The brewers contend that not only are they unable to pay the war tax, but that Congress never intended they should pay it. Secretary Charles I Warner, of the Brewers' Exchange said last Monday at his office, No. 109 East Fifteenth street, New York:

"When the liquor dealers' committee called here to meet the brewers' committee they asked the brewers to pay at least 75 cents of the tax. The liquor dealers have expected us to furnish them with nearly everything. When the Raines law first went into effect the brewers paid a part of the \$800 license and last year the dealers wanted them to pay the entire tax. "The brewers simply cannot afford to

pay the war tax, for the profit to-day on a barrel of beer is only 20 cents." Mr. Warner said the brewers, by buying the stamp, would be compelled to collect the tax from their customers.

32d National Encampment G. A. R. Cincinnati, Ohio

SEPTEMBER 5th TO 10th, 1898 .- BALTI-MORE & OHIO RAILROAD

For this occasion tickets will be sold at the low rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east of Pittsburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling, inclusive, good going on September 3rd and 4th, and good returning not earlier than Sept 6th, nor later than the 13th, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati, between September 5th and 9th, inclusive, and on payment of fee of twenty-five (25) cents, when return limit may be extended to leave Cincinnati, to and including October 2d, 1898.

Owing to the great patriotic wave sweeping the country at the present time, great interest will be manifested at this meeting. Solid Vestibuled Trains of elegant coaches, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and splendi Dining Car Service. Three through trains daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and two from Pittsburg.
Get full particulars from Ticket Agent
Baitimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO CAIL ROAD

Schedule in effect Nov 14, 1897.

Leave Washington from Station corne, New Jersey avenue and C street. For Cincianati, Northwest, vestioned Limited trains 11.05, 11.25 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, express, 11.25 a.m., Vestibuled Limited 3.40 p. m., express 11:55 pm.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express 11:51.05 a.m. and 8.50 p. m.

For Columbus, Toledo a d Detroit, 11.55 pm.

For Columbus, Toledo a d Detroit, 11.55 pm.

For Winchester and Way Stations, 18:00, am, 18:40, 15:30 pm.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Chattanooxa, Knoxville, Bristol and Roanoke 9.00 pm daily; Sleeping Cars through.

For Luray, 3.40 p. m. daily.

For Bettimore, week day, x5.00, 6.30, x7.05, x7.10, x7.30, x8.00,8.30, x9.30, x10.00, a. m, x12.05 m., x12.10, x12.40, x11.6, x3.00, 3.20, x4.30, 4.35, x5.06, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, x6.30, x7.10, x1.51, 1:20, x2. 0, 3.20, 1.35, x1.50 pm., and 12.01 night. Sundays x7.05, x7.10, 7.30, x3.0 x9.00, a m, x12.10, 1.15, 1:20, x2. 0, 3.20, 4.35, x5.05, x5.05, x5.10, 6.30 x8.00, x9.20, 11.15, x11.50 pm.

m. and 12.01 night. Sundays x7.05, x7.10, 7.30, 30 v9.00 a m, x121.0, 1.15, 1.20, x3. 0, 3.20, 4.35, 15.05, x5.10, 6.30 x8.00, x9.20, 11.15, x11.50 p m, 12.01 night.

For Annapolis, 7.10 and 8.30 a.m., 4230, 30 p.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.

For Frederick, week days, 8.00, 11.25 am, 4.30, 5.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.00 am., 1.15 pm.

For Hagerstow, 10.05 am., 15.30 p.m.

For Boyd and way Points, week days, 8.00, 1m., 4.30, 5.30, 7.05 p.m. Sundays 9.00 am., 15.705 p.m. 1,10,7,05 p. m. For Gaithersburg and Way Points week says, 8.00, 9.00 a. m., 12.50, 3.15, 4.33, 5.35, 7.05, 11.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 4.33, 7.05, 11.59 p.m. Sundays, 9.0t a. m., 1.15 4.32, 7.05, 10.15 p.m. For Washington Junction and way points, 8.00 a. m., 4.30, 5.30 p. m. week days. 9.00 am., 1.15 p. u. Sundays.

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All trains filluminated with pintsch lights. For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days 7 05, 8 00, 10,00 am., 12,05 (1 15 all Dining Cars), 3.00, (5,05 Dining Car), (12,01 night. Sleeping Car, open at 10,00 ('clock.) Sundays, 705, 9 00 am. (1,15 Dining Cars), 3 00, (5,05 Dining Car], (12,01 night. Sleeping car open 10 pm. Adlitional trains for Philadelphia. week days, daily, 8,00 pm, 15 other Parlor Cars on all day trains. For Allantic City, 10,00 am. 12,05 noon, 1:15 and 3:00 pm week days. Sundays, 9:00 am. For Cape May, 12:05 noon.

*Except Sunday. *Daily. \$Sunday only xExpress trains. Baggage called for and checked from hot is and residences by the Union Transfer, Co. on a lers left at ticket offices, 619 Pa. ave., Nov York ave. and Fifteenth_street and at Depot.

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LOUIS SCHADE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

OFFICE-804 E Street,

ROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Bureau of Supplier and Accounts, Navy Department, Wash ington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, August 1, 1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C, a quan tity of stationary, ingot copper, pig tin slab zinc, white lead, red lead, linsee

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The following steamers of the North German Lloyd, first class in all their appointments of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, run regularly as tollows:

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*Dresden Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2 pm Maria Rickmers

Wednesday, Aug. 10, 2 pm *Muenchen Wednesday, Aug 17, 2 pm

Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 pm Wednesday, Aug. 31, 2 pm *W Hehad

Elizabeth Rickmers

Wednesday, Sept 7, 2 pm Wednesday, Sep. 14, 2 pm Maria lickmers Wednesday, Sept 21, 2 pm

And thereafter weekly, The steamers with a * carry Cabin Passengers CELEBRATED LEMP'S EXTRA

Rates of Cabin Passage. II Cabin to Bremen \$48 Round Trip from \$88.50 to \$93.50

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FIRST CABIN, \$100 AND UPWARD. II CABIN, \$60 UP; STEERAGE, \$30.

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Majestic, Teutonic, Germanic, Britannic, Adriatic.

Saloon Rates from \$60 up, according to Superior second cabin selected.

Teutonic \$45.00.\$47.50 and \$50.00
Steerage to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, try \$25.50 and \$27.00 From the Old Country \$25.50. Drafts payable on demand everywhere in the Old Country. For dates of sailing, salcon and second cabin plans, etc., apply to plans, etc., apply to

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ORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Washington, D. C.

Fast Express Service from New York. SOUTHAMPTON LONDON-BREMEN

Twin Screw Passenger Service NEW YORK-LONDON-BREMEN

Sailing every Tuesday.

CONNECTICUT BREWING Calling at Southampton during the travelling season. Sailing every Thursday by the new twin screw steamers Friedrich der Grosse, Koenigim Luise, Barbarossa, Bremen, of 10,000 tons, 7,000 horse power, 550 feet in length, 60 feet beam. Excellent accommodations at moderate prices on the twin screw passenger steamers. These steamers offer passengers overy convenience and comfort. Apply to

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